

The Times-Dispatch
DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.
Business Office: 115 E. Main Street.
Washington Bureau: 115 E. Main Street.
Richmond Bureau: 115 E. Main Street.
Petersburg Bureau: 115 E. Main Street.
By Mail: One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.00; One Month, \$1.00.
Postage Paid: Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.00; One Month, \$1.00.
Daily, without Sunday, 10 cents.
Sunday edition only, 5 cents.
Yearly Subscriptions Payable in Advance.

Entered, January 17, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1906.

HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.
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Idleness and pride tax with a heavier hand than king and parliament. It can get rid of the former, we may easily bear the latter.—Franklin.

The Immunity of Lynchers.
The Charlotte Observer and the Raleigh Evening Times believe that the easy escape of the lynchers in Anson county had much to do with the lynching at Salisbury. The Anson lynchers were arrested, but there was no trial, says our Raleigh contemporary.

"The court was organized for one, but it did not take place, and great was the rejoicing thereof. The prisoners were received as heroes—fresh from a conquering war. Men fell upon their knees at Monroe and went for sheer joy. On the way home they had an ovation; Wadesboro, in fact, had a sort of celebration when they returned. Then the news went forth that no grand jury composed of white men in Anson county would render a true bill against them. 'What was the effect?' The lynchers felt that he was above the law; he believed himself greater than the court. It thrilled him, and he became bold, brazen, brutal and defiant. 'To hell with the law!' is his motto. And, judged by the past performances, he is probably right in thinking so. He punishes all of us who seek law and order to find that so many decent citizens quietly endorse the act of the mob. Their argument is that the negroes deserved to die; that they are dead, and so none of us need let it go at that. But none of us knows where the thing will stop. When prisoners are taken from under the very nose of the court and brutally slain, mob violence grows and spreads, and the safety of the lynchers means that more recruits will be found next time. Indeed, the mob thereafter are not particular about the slaying of color men. The victims. Time in Rowan is but the natural sequence of the farce at Monroe."

That article ought to be reprinted by every newspaper in the South. It is the crux of the whole matter. It is the exegesis of lynching. We do not treat lynching as a crime. There is a law against it, but it is a dead letter. Men who take part in such lawlessness do not expect to be punished for it. Juries will not convict, even when the lynchers are apprehended and indicted.

It is a serious question for the South, and there must be a change of sentiment, or worse things will come upon us. Our most sacred institutions are threatened. Our character and reputation as a people are at stake. We must make lynching a crime, and punish it as other felonies are punished, or mob violence will become more and more frequent, and the mob will become more and more insolent and daring.

One reason why lynchers are never convicted is that they are usually tried at home by juries composed of their own neighbors. In all such cases there should be a change of venue, and, if Judge Long hopes to secure a conviction of the Salisbury lynchers, he should pursue that course, or, at least, summon a jury from some remote section of the State to try them.

Exercise for Old Age.

Dr. Albutt, regius professor of physics at Cambridge, has been delivering himself of opinions on what exercises men may take, and has found from a number of replies about what ages men should abandon their chosen athletic sports. The sporadic game of cricket, W. G. Grace, the great English cricketer, celebrated his seventieth birthday by making sixty-eight runs recently, and certainly the average Englishman of athletic tendencies does not feel he should give up his game of cricket at that age. The dead line for football, thirty-five for hockey and sixty for rowing; while lawn tennis is extended to sixty years. Golf may be played according to all human experience so long as there is strength and time enough left to walk from the teeing ground to putting green. The New York World cites the case of Henry Jenkins, who is supposed to have lived one hundred and sixty-nine years, and who, at the age of one hundred swam the Yorkshire Swale with ease. And Furnival, the famous Shakespearean scholar, kept up his rowing long after the line set by Dr. Albutt had been passed.

But why is no period set for the ax? With the example of Gladstone and Archbishop Whitely, the delight of this athletic pursuit has been well established for men long past middle age. William Cullen Bryant took nearly an hour of exercise before breakfast every morning with dumb bells and Indian clubs, and then walked five miles down-town to his office. Ex-Secretary Olney is still an active player of tennis, and a case is known of two ladies, aged sixty-five and seventy years, who played three sets of tennis daily regularly in good weather. But the race is not to the swift, nor long life to the active. William M. Everts always maintained that he owed his health to taking no exercise, and until his recent attack of gout, Joseph Chamberlain used to boast the same cause for his extraordinary vitality. Indeed, the

recent trend of articles on health is all to the effect that those who do take exercise take too much, and, perhaps, nothing has done more to make golf popular than the fact that it was so temperate and gave such useful and persuasive agitations to the peaceful diaphragm.

Dr. Albutt's researches prove conclusively that golf is good for old men and unfortunately that for clear championship contests demonstrates with equal conclusiveness that old men are not good for golf. However, we will not draw aside the veil behind which lurk so many fuddled scores and lost cards. It is enough that the decrepit men of thirty-five still have any game left them—even when it is played as badly as the late learner plays golf.

The South Carolina Campaign.

Senator Tillman, notwithstanding the fact that he has no opposition, is making an active canvass in the South Carolina campaign, and there is bitter warfare between him and the Columbia State. The State is opposed to Tillman and the dispensary and is a champion of compulsory education. Some time ago it asserted that a bill requiring parents to send their children to school was defeated by only three votes in the last Legislature. Senator Tillman replied that while attacking grafters of the dispensary the State had been silent as to the Richmond Distilling Company, a Columbia concern which is principally supported by the dispensary, and asserted his belief that stock of that company was owned in the office of the newspaper, and that its editor profited by graft received by the distillery through the dispensary. That charge the State denied.

Some days afterwards Senator Tillman said in a speech that the State had when it made the assertion that a compulsory education law would keep negroes out of the schools. "To settle the question of lying," editor Gonzales has invited three personal and political friends of Senator Tillman—two former State treasurers and the president of a national bank—to act as a committee and find a verdict on the record. If Tillman is sustained, the editor to retire from editorial advocacy of compulsory education, admit the charge and give \$500 to the Southern Cotton Association. If Tillman is not sustained he is to admit the lie and enrich the cotton association's treasury by \$500.

In spite of all this the Greenville News declares that the campaign is as dull and stale as ditch water. We would like to know what our Greenville contemporary calls a lively campaign.

Gas Works Rehabilitation.

The Gas Works question goes over to the next Council, and everybody ought to be thankful for the chance to begin again with a clean sheet. If the new Council will go about this matter with a serious intent and intelligent purpose to get the best engineer possible, then Richmond can and will have a reliable, efficiently and honestly built plant. But if the choice of the engineer is to be determined by certain private citizens, or influenced by "dividing commissions," or any other form of graft, then Richmond may as well prepare to face the probability of a botched job, and the certainty of wholesale graft in rake-offs on the cost of construction.

All this can be avoided if the new Council will see to it that the same care in choosing an engineer and same energy in supervising the work is given the public as would be bestowed on a private undertaking of similar magnitude. The suggestion has been made that the Council appoint a special joint committee for the specific purpose of carrying out this work. Under the circumstances that is probably the best solution possible.

In any event, what is needed now is a committee or board of unbiased, capable and unimpeachable men, to take charge of this work. There are such in the Council, and they should be given the opportunity and the duty of carrying out this most important matter.

Williamburg's Progress.

It was stated in these columns the other day that the six banks of Notto-way had on deposit \$750,000, most of which belonged to the farmers of the county. In the same connection it may be mentioned that the Peninsula Bank, of Williamsburg, which has a capital stock of \$30,000, has accumulated a surplus fund of \$35,488.39, and carries deposits amounting to \$342,293.44. The total assets of this bank amount to \$407,780.33.

That is a splendid showing for the Peninsula Bank, for the city of Williamsburg and for the community it represents. The farmers in the neighborhood of Williamsburg are very prosperous, and doubtless goodly portions of the deposits of the bank come from that source. But Williamsburg is in itself a flourishing commercial and industrial center, and is no longer to be classed with the antiquities. It is rich in historical memories, but Williamsburg is not living in the past. It is a thoroughly up-to-date town, and is keeping step with the progress of the age.

Will the haughty Landmark, the vainglorious Virginian-Pilot, and the supercilious Charlotte Observer deign to notice two historical and biblical allusions? If so, consider, O marvels of inerrant quotation, how like Belshazzar is to the daily chum of ice, weighed and found wanting. Or how Richmond yesterday furnished an exemplar of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego in seeking out a fiery furnace.

Admiral Ekrydoff is sorely perplexed. If he dismantles the guns at Odesa he fears the crews of the battleships will shoot the fort, and if he doesn't dismantle the fortress he is sure the soldiers will shoot the ships. Just now Russian admirals have the only jobs on earth as dangerous as unpinning.

Six marines and bluejackets started a fight that nearly caused a riot at the League Island navy yard by eating the refreshments of another boatload of United States sailors. What peacekeepers the League ex-county policemen would have been!

The salacious trial of the Hattie divorce case was enlivened by a mob trying to lynch the perjured negro coachman. Pittsburgh's reputation is still unimpaired.

To the rescue of the watermelons and tomatoes! The New York deck hands have struck, and the "millions are not smiling on the vine." Instead they are blocked by the carload waiting for transportation.

The town of Smithfield has voted a bond issue of \$10,000 to provide for a new high school building. A splendid testimonial to the progress and culture of the community.

We brought nothing into the world, and we can't take our money away with us. But Harry Thaw is spending \$150 a day in the Tomb.

The officers of the Sirlo should get the treatment that the Dutch admirals used "to encourage the others."

Maud Gonne, the Irish Joan of Arc, has learned that emotional oratory is not good for a steady matrimonial diet.

SALISBURY LYNCHING.

The North Carolina Press Denounces It in Strong Terms.

War on the State.

The lynching of the three negroes at Salisbury was a species of anarchy without parallel in the history of the South. In Anson and the negroes charged with the murder of the Lyerly family had been put upon their trial. The action of the mob in entering the jail and brutally dragging out the prisoners to their death was a contempt not only of the court but of the standards of justice which typify civilization. Every man in the State who has an interest in the honor of the Commonwealth must feel in the light of this diabolical manifestation of passion almost a personal sense of shame and indignation. The court was disgraced. The State has been convicted. It may be possible to identify should be prosecuted without regard to labor or expense and, if convicted, their punishment should be made to exactly fit the crime of which they are guilty.—Raleigh News and Observer.

A Monstrous Crime.

No prompting of the murder, other than pure wantonness, can be conceived. Apology or excuse for it there is none. Our State may be taxed with lawlessness, with contempt for law and authority, with barbarism, and we must be numb. We stand naked before our enemies. To this extent the affair is the concern of us all, for the great public, contemplating and recoiling from the recital, will remember not Salisbury, nor Rowan county, but North Carolina. We have there upon the record a crime which has an excuse for the crime but there is not. We wish it could be said that the defendants were guilty, but the evidence against them was so shadowy that they were so rich and powerful that they could not have been convicted. The influence could have paralyzed the arm of justice, but not so; that if they had been convicted it was certain that they would have been pardoned, but not that if convicted their friends would have rescued them between conviction and execution day; but that will not do. The fact stands out and is indisputable that for the work of the mob these negroes, or such of them as were guilty, would have died at the hands of the law within thirty days. The law would have taken its course, fulfilled and no man would have imbrued felonious hands in their blood. Everybody knows this. Then why the lynching except the predominance of the criminal instinct in those who made the mob? No substantial evidence covers the crime. It is an instance of wholly unjustifiable blood guiltiness.—Charlotte Observer.

An Unreasonable Crime.

There is never any reason for a lynching. The mob at Salisbury did a most unreasonable thing and a very disappointing thing. The law should have been executed; but that will not do. The fact stands out and is indisputable that for the work of the mob these negroes, or such of them as were guilty, would have died at the hands of the law within thirty days. The law would have taken its course, fulfilled and no man would have imbrued felonious hands in their blood. Everybody knows this. Then why the lynching except the predominance of the criminal instinct in those who made the mob? No substantial evidence covers the crime. It is an instance of wholly unjustifiable blood guiltiness.—Charlotte Observer.

Synchs Must Be Punished.

Governor Glenn announces that the barbarous lynching at Salisbury will be thoroughly investigated and a strenuous effort made to bring to justice the members of the mob who lynched the three negroes. It is to be hoped that the matter may be taken up and the participants in the brutal affair given the fullest extent of the law. The State should do all in its power to clear its skirts of the disgrace.—Charlotte News.

The Majesty of the Law.

If a mob could be made to understand that it is not so much the life of a prisoner that is to be protected as the majesty of the law, there would be fewer attempts at lynching. One hears it talked always that a lot of officers are not

See Next Sunday's Times-Dispatch for the full plan of the \$200.00 Cash Distribution at Green & Redd's Big Auction Sale of Six Park Avenue Houses, to take place Wednesday, August 15th, at 5:30 P. M.

going to kill good citizens to save the life of a worthless rascal. It is natural the men should feel this way, but that has nothing to do with the case. Maintenance of law and respect for it are the very foundations of our government. Let the other side of the question prevail—that good men should be given shot at to protect the life of a prisoner—and we are getting precious near the end of the tether, for with this as the understanding the only thing to be done is to organize a crowd, take a man from the constituted authorities and hang him.—Greensboro Record.

A Double Crime.

The man who participated in that lynching at Salisbury violated his duties to North Carolina, and not only that, but committed the crime of murder against established law. They committed two crimes against their State and humiliated North Carolina in the eyes of the world. The murder of the three negroes by the Lyerly family was a monstrous crime in Rowan county, and the mob simply added another crime to that record in the face of a court which was willing to take the lives of the guilty according to law.—Wilmington Star.

A Blot on the State.

The lynching of the three men in Salisbury Monday night puts another blot on the fair name of our State. It was such a useless violation of the law, too. Court was in session, a special term ordered for the trial of the persons charged with the murder of the Lyerly family. The evidence against some of them was complete. There was no chance of their escaping the gallows. The court would have tried them in a day or two to be hanged. There was no reason why they should not have been tried and convicted in court.—Wilmington Messenger.

How It Sounds Abroad.

When a crime is committed and a body of men, feeling outraged by its atrocity, lynch the culprits, the deed, though lawless, can be said to have been accompanied with extenuating circumstances, arising from strong provocation. However, after several weeks have elapsed and the trial of the murderers has begun, when there is absolutely no chance of escape for criminals, a lynching is at the more out of place and uncalled for. It is indeed to be regretted that the murder was executed without due process of law, for every occurrence of this kind sets a bad example. It causes others to think that lynchings should be substituted for lawful executions and is calculated to lead to endless trouble. Besides, such occurrences are taken up by some Northern papers very often and exaggerated to the detriment of the South.—Winston Daily.

Little Tin Soldiers.

"Spare no effort or expense to arrest and identify the mob," wired Governor Glenn yesterday, in reference to the Salisbury lynching. Were it not so serious a matter we would feel tempted to wax humorous on the proceeding. It's the same old yarn, this official lawlessness when harm is done; this talk of "vigorous prosecution" after mob law has had its fling. Were the marvelous display of executive zeal, which invariably follows lynchings, every action, devoted beforehand to the proper equipment of the militia, which every now and then is made a spectacle of to such an extent as to approach the point of absurdity, there would be less outbreaks of the kind which disgraced the State last Monday night. Can you imagine anything more droll than the trotting out of the State soldiery armed with blank cartridges? Was it a nursery game of "soldiers" with which the authorities hoped to awe a mob of five hundred men bent on obtaining vengeance. Wasn't it a real naughty mob not to go home when the soldiers drew up in imposing file with empty rifles?—Asheville Citizen.

Borrowed Jingle

Philosophy of the Selfish Man.
Against the rich I will not rail;
It matters not to me,
Provided they keep out of jail,
How wicked they may be.
There luxury I don't deary,
Their selfish conduct blame,
For when I, too, go rich then I
Shall do about the same.
I do not think we should despoil,
Nor overmuch restrain;
For some must rest while others toil,
Some lose while others gain.
I don't believe in equal shares,
Because I mean to climb,
And with the bloated millionaires
I'll take my place in time.
The poor, I hold, should be content
And take what they can get.
If they can eat and pay their rent,
They have no cause to fret.
I by the wealth they are blest
In evidence decreed.
I know that when I get ahead
I, too, intend to bleed.
—Chicago News.

Merely Joking.

For the Baby Chauffeurs.—Knicker—"So Jones has invented a new howling game?" Becker—"Yes, the balls represent awns, and the pins are the people."—Brooklyn Life.

One.—"Can't you let me have that ten I lent you six months ago?" "Why, man, you're foolish. I spent it right off."—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Ad.—"Try our coffins, and you will use no other," is an advertisement of a Kensington undertaker.—Philadelphia Record.

This Explains Everything.—Polonius—"What do you read, my lord?" Hamlet (dejectedly)—"The Six Best Sellers."—(Puck).

Bum Pronunciation.—"Why is Cupid represented as a naked boy?" "Because real love never has any clothes."—Cleveland Leader.

How It Sounded.—Miss Thumper—"That old gentleman cried when I played the nocturne. He said it reminded him of his last life. Is he a great player?" Mr. Thumper—"No, he used to be a piano tuner."—Cleveland Leader.

Tired.

Tired of Hattie; tired of Thaw; tired of John D.; tired of Mr. and Mrs. Corey. Tired of scandal, divorce, dirt, indecency, red lights, high life.

Tired of manufactured sensations. Tired of reading of badness instead of goodness. Tired of publishing it. Tired of feeding nauseous doses to healthy minds.—Dayton Herald.

Also, so is every other well-balanced person. These scandals and times are no worse than the crime against humanity perpetrated day by day by the yellow journals who through sensational headlines and big black or red type scatter this indecency and mud-slinging and vicious denunciations of the home and polluting the minds of the boys and girls and weak men and women.—Toledo Blade.

MILL OPERATORS AND CARPENTERS
The Strike Situation in Raleigh Reaching Rather Large Proportions.

EMPLOYERS HOLD WHIP HAND

Union Supporters Cannot Obtain Lumber to Work on New Scale.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
RALIGH, N. C., August 9.—The operations of the Melrose Knitting Mill went on strike this afternoon, on refusal of the management to grant their shorter hours work. Their demand is for sixty hours per week instead of sixty-six, as at present. The probability is that the management and operatives will reach an agreement to-night and work will be resumed to-morrow.

The carpenter's strike now pending has undergone no material change, except that to the Central Labor Union, composed of all the labor unions of Raleigh, have adopted a resolution to boycott the Excelsior Laundry, which is owned and operated by parties interested in the lumber business, who have refused to sell lumber for use in giving union carpenters work on the new scale, which they have demanded, and which is ten hours' pay for nine hours' work.

One of the leading contractors of Raleigh makes the statement that they have the situation well in hand, in their fight against the carpenters. They have perfected arrangements in their union supporters not only cannot get lumber here to furnish work on the new scale being contended for by the strikers, but they cannot even get those supplies from any of the other towns in the State, notably Durham, Greensboro, High Point or Charlotte. He says the contractors are getting all the carpenters they need on the old scale, and are in position to dictate terms to any strikers who desire to resume work. He says some of them were being paid more than they were worth on the old scale.

Insurance License Revoked.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
RALIGH, N. C., August 9.—Insurance Commissioner J. C. Young announces that he has revoked the license of the Brotherhood Accident Company, of Boston, for failing to comply with the law, and that all persons are warned against representing this company or collecting for it.

THE LYERLY BARN WAS DESTROYED

(Continued on Third Page.)

What the situation really was he could have gotten Charlotte and Greensboro troops there in ample time to prevent the lynching. The fact that the suggestion of danger until 11:30 Monday night, and then within a half hour the negroes were lynched. But even in that time the Governor had sent out the Greensboro and the Charlotte troops under arms and at the depots ready to take the train for Salisbury.

The Governor says he cannot understand why the military did not shoot, and why blank cartridges were used, as the use of such cartridges on such occasions are a farce.

In justice to the officers of Rowan county the Governor says he feels sure that the reason he was not notified of the lynching in time was that they were sincere in their belief that there was no danger until it was too late to prevent the disgraceful affair.

DELAY MAY CAUSE LYNCHING OF NEGRO

Virginia Officers Are Unable to Secure Possession of Ruffin.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SUPOLEK, Va., August 9.—The delay occasioned by a contest of authorities in Virginia and North Carolina for a prisoner's person may result in a lynching in Hertford county, N. C., where Jesse Ruffin, colored, is being held on various felonious charges. Postoffice Inspector James E. Robertson, of Lynchburg, Va., and T. H. Jackson, of Prince Edward county, Va., and Hurlene Branch, of Suffolk, to-day went to Winton, the county seat of Hertford county, where he is accused of robbing the postoffice at Tugle's, killing Postmaster Orubbs and applying a machine gun to the head of a woman. Ruffin was fully identified by the officers, but they were not allowed to take him. The Governor says it seems the regulation papers of Governor Swanson have not yet been honored by Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, and later gave cash bond for his appearance before being rearrested on Virginia complaints.

Now his attorneys are fighting for time by using influence to keep him from trial, and it is understood that Governor Glenn may be importuned to allow his removal to Virginia.

Hurricane Branch, leaving Inspector Robertson and Sheriff Dickerson on the scene, has both Ruffin and Branch through of crimes, and that a feeling of unrest is being created. Branch says Sheriff Dickerson is a coward, and to-day declared he would ask Governor Glenn for troops if the situation becomes more serious.

There is no telegraph office at Winton.

SENTIMENT SWINGS.

Would Not Be Difficult to Secure Conviction Now.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 9.—Public sentiment in Rowan county in regard to the lynching is said to have undergone a great change, and there is now a strong desire that the leaders of the mob be punished. It is reported that the actual lynchings were men from other counties.

If the man who first beat his way into the jail with a sled-hammer were tried, it is said that it would not be difficult to find a jury to convict him. Solicitor Hammer is busy examining witnesses.

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